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ABSTRACT

In this report, the black population of the U.S. is examined for patterns of residence and education, using information developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1970 and 1971. Selected census statistics are reported. A unit of black urban concentration somewhat different from the standard metropolitan statistical area used by the Bureau of the Census is defined. A North/South regional classification slightly different from that used by the Bureau is used. In terms of these classificatory devices, it is stated that it is shown that over 95 percent of the non-Southern blacks live in 14 states. These states contain all non-Southern urban concentrations of 50,000 or more blacks. Over 86 percent of non-Southern blacks reside in these urban concentrations. California is singled out for closer examination. A comparison is made between the median educational attainment of the black, Spanish heritage, and total populations of selected areas in California. Blacks attain a lower median grade level than the total population but a higher grade level than the Spanish heritage population. It is shown that there was a higher proportion of elementary age children in the black population of California than in the total California population. The proportion in the Spanish heritage population was even higher, however.
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THE BLACK POPULATION: LOCATION, MIGRATION AND EDUCATION

William Russell

ABSTRACT

The Black population of the U. S. is examined for patterns of residence and education, using information developed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in 1970 and 1971. Selected census statistics are reported. A unit of Black urban concentration somewhat different from the standard metropolitan statistical area used by the Bureau of the Census is defined and a North/South regional classification slightly different from that used by the Bureau is adopted. In terms of these classificatory devices, it is shown that o er 95% of the non-Southern Blacks live in 14 states. These states contain all non-Southern urban concentrations of 50,000 or more Blacks. Over 86% of non-Southern Blacks reside in these urban concentrations. California is singled out for closer examination.

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THE BLACK POPULATION: LOCATION, MIGRATION AND EDUCATION

General population characteristics are now available from the 1970 census which show state and regional Negro population figures. This information is reported in Table 1.[1] Social and economic characteristics such as place of birth and educational attainment are now available for most states.[2] No information is yet available by census tract. A special report on the social and economic status of the Black population in 1971 was released in September.[3]

The Bureau of the Census reports the following general facts about the size and distribution of the Negro population:[4]

1. There were 23 million Blacks in the U. S. in April 1971. The total population at that time was 205.7 million.
2. The Negro population has grown at a faster rate than the White population; the growth rate for 1960-70 was 20% as compared to 12% for the White population.
3. The proportion of U.S. Negroes in the South has declined (from 68% in 1950 to 53% in 1970) while the proportion of U.S. whites in the South has remained almost constant (27 to 28%).[5] This decline in the

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[1]Many figures in this and other tables of this report do not appear directly in Census Bureau publications but were calculated from census figures.

[2]These publications are not at the time of this writing available for purchase but can be used at the Bureau of the Census Library in West Los Angeles. Sandre Prasad did the library research for this report and also did many of the calculations and retabulations of data which lead to generalizations reported here.

[3]Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 42.

[4]Op. Cit. pp. 11-25.

[5]We suggest a different definition of South below under which there are fewer Negroes in the South than in the non-South.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF THE U.S. NEGRO POPULATION

Geographical Area	Total Population	Percent U.S. Total Population	Non-Negro Population	Percent U.S. Non-Negro Population	Negro Population	Percent U. S. Negro Population
United States	203,211,296	100.0	180,631,007	100.0	22,580,289	100.0
			Northeastern Region			
New England	11,841,663	5.8	11,453,265	6.3	388,398	1.7
Maine	992,048		989,248		2,800	
New Hampshire	737,681		735,176		2,505	
Vermont	444,330		443,569		761	
Massachusetts	5,689,170		5,513,353		175,817	
Rhode Island	946,725		921,387		25,338	
Connecticut	3,031,709		1,850,532		181,177	
Middle Atlantic	37,199,040	18.3	33,243,285	18.4	3,955,755	17.5
New York	18,236,967		16,068,018		2,168,949	
New Jersey	7,168,164		6,397,872		770,292	
Pennsylvania	11,793,909		10,777,395		1,016,514	
			North Central Region			
East North Central	40,252,476	19.8	36,379,571	20.1	3,872,905	17.1
Ohio	10,652,017		9,681,540		970,477	
Indiana	5,193,669		4,836,205		357,464	
Illinois	11,113,976		9,688,002		1,425,674	
Michigan	8,875,083		7,844,017		991,066	
Wisconsin	4,417,731		4,289,507		128,224	

(Continued)

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Geographical Area	Total Population	Percent U.S. Total Population	Non-Negro Population	Percent U.S. Non-Negro Population	Negro Population	Percent U.S. Negro Population
West North Central	16,319,187	8.0	15,620,542	8.6	698,645	3.1
Minnesota	3,804,971		3,770,103		34,868	
Iowa	2,824,376		2,791,780		32,596	
Missouri	4,676,501		4,196,329		480,172	
North Dakota	617,761		615,267		2,494	
South Dakota	665,507		663,880		1,627	
Nebraska	1,483,493		1,443,582		39,911	
Kansas	2,246,578		2,139,601		106,977	
			South			
South Atlantic	30,671,337	15.1	24,282,841	13.4	6,388,496	28.3
Delaware	548,104		469,828		78,276	
Maryland	3,922,399		3,222,920		699,479	
District of Columbia	756,510		218,798		537,712	
Virginia	4,648,494		3,787,126		861,368	
West Virginia	1,744,237		1,676,895		67,342	
North Carolina	5,082,059		3,955,581		1,126,478	
South Carolina	2,590,516		1,801,475		789,041	
Georgia	4,589,575		3,402,426		1,187,149	
Florida	6,789,443		5,747,792		1,041,651	
East South Central	12,803,470	6.3	10,232,179	5.7	2,571,291	11.4
Kentucky	3,218,706		2,987,913		230,793	
Tennessee	3,923,687		3,302,426		621,261	
Alabama	3,444,165		2,540,698		903,467	
Mississippi	2,216,912		1,401,142		815,770	

(Continued)

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Geographical Area	Total Population	Percent U.S. Total Population	Non-Negro Population	Percent U.S. Non-Negro Population	Negro Population	Percent U.S. Negro Population
West South Central	19,320,560	9.5	16,310,386	9.0	3,010,174	13.3
Arkansas	1,923,295		1,570,850		352,445	
Louisiana	3,641,306		2,554,374		1,086,832	
Oklahoma	2,559,229		2,387,337		171,892	
Texas	11,196,730		9,857,725		1,399,005	
			West			
Mountain	8,281,562	4.1	8,101,118	4.5	180,382	0.8
Montana	694,409		692,414		1,995	
Idaho	712,567		710,437		2,130	
Wyoming	332,416		329,848		2,568	
Colorado	2,207,259		2,140,848		66,411	
New Mexico	1,016,000		996,445		19,555	
Arizona	1,770,900		1,717,556		53,344	
Utah	1,059,273		1,052,656		6,617	
Nevada	488,738		460,976		27,762	
Pacific, less California	6,569,497	3.2	6,455,397	3.6	114,100	0.5
Washington	3,409,169		3,337,861		71,308	
Oregon	2,091,385		2,065,077		26,308	
Alaska	300,382		291,471		8,911	
Hawaii	768,561		760,988		7,573	
California	19,953,134	9.8	18,552,991	10.2	1,400,143	6.2

proportion of Negroes in the South was due to a long standing (20-year) rate of out-migration. The actual number of Negroes in the South increased due to high birth rates and lower mortality rates.

4. A 3.3 million increase in Negro population since 1960 has been mostly confined to central cities.

5. Blacks are concentrated in central cities except in the South.[6] The Black population of the metropolitan areas (2 million or more population) was 28% in 1970 as compared to 20% in 1960.

6. The Negro population was considerably younger than the White population in 1971. About 35% of the Negro population was 14 years old or under as compared to 27% of the White population. The median age of non-Southern Blacks declined between 1960 and 1970.

Careful examination of Census Bureau data suggests that the best analysis of Black population distribution should reveal distinct patterns of residence in the South and non-South and locate clusters of urban concentration in the non-South. This analysis requires the establishment of urban units where concentrations of Blacks can be located. The analysis offered here is based on an examination of all urban concentrations in the U.S. that have 50,000 or more Blacks. The Census Bureau employs Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) to identify large urban complexes. These units always conform to county boundaries but may cross state lines. Since we will want to discuss states in terms of included urban complexes we will consider any portion of an SMSA lying outside the state of its principal focus as a separate unit.

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[6]Below we suggest an analysis of Negro residential patterns which locates clusters of urban concentration.

There are seventy-two within state SMSAs or within state portions of SMSAs in the nation with Black populations of 50,000 or more. These are listed in Table 2. Eight SMSAs that have 50,000 or more Blacks in a within-state portion also have a portion within another state. Of these out-of-state portions of SMSAs, the Maryland and Virginia portions of Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania and New Jersey portions of Philadelphia, and the Missouri and Illinois portions of St. Louis all had more than 50,000 Blacks. Portions of Cincinnati, Kansas City, Toledo, Memphis and Louisville that are outside the state of principal focus of these SMSAs had fewer than 50,000 Negroes and are thus excluded from further consideration in this report. Hereafter the seventy-two SMSAs and portions of SMSAs with 50,000 or more Blacks, listed in Table 2, will be referred to as "urban concentrations."

Urban concentrations pattern into six areas as shown in Table 3. This pattern requires a slightly different North/South division than that employed by the Census Bureau. In particular there is a cluster of urban concentrations on the mid-Atlantic seaboard which includes metropolitan complexes in six states and Washington, D. C. Table 4 shows that all these states except Connecticut (New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania) have higher proportions of their Black population in urban concentrations than does any Southern state. Furthermore Table 4 shows that all other states in the non-South with such urban concentrations likewise have higher proportions of their Black populations in these urban concentrations than does any Southern state. This difference in urban concentration of the Black population

TABLE 2

URBAN CONCENTRATIONS WITH 50,000 OR MORE BLACKS
ORDERED BY SIZE OF BLACK POPULATION

NON-SOUTH*		SOUTH*	
Urban Concentration	Blacks	Urban Concentration	Blacks
New York, N. Y.	1,882,848		
Chicago, Ill.	1,228,338		
(greater Philadelphia)	843,393		
Los Angeles-Long Beach	762,844		
Detroit, Michigan	757,014		
Philadelphia, Pa.	749,047		
(greater Washington, D. C.)	702,468		
Washington, D. C.	537,712		
Baltimore, Md.	489,621		
		Houston, Texas	382,052
(greater St. Louis)	378,604		
Newark, N. J.	238,269		
Cleveland, Ohio	332,512		
San Francisco-Oakland, Ca.	330,107		
		New Orleans, La.	323,973
		Atlanta, Ga.	309,678
St. Louis, Mo	302,251		
		Memphis, Tenn.	265,892
		Dallas, Texas	247,055
		Birmingham, Ala.	217,303
		Miami, Fla.	189,606
Pittsburgh, Pa	170,296	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	167,933

(Continued)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

NON-SOUTH*		SOUTH*	
Urban Concentration	Blacks	Urban Concentration	Blacks
Cincinnati, Ohio	147,452		
Indianapolis, Ind.	137,364		
		Richmond, Va.	130,230
Boston, Massachuttes	126,276		
		Jacksonville, Florida	118,471
		Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.	118,188
Kansas City, Mo	114,389		
		Mobile, Alabama	112,922
Md. portion, Washington	112,852		
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana	112,355		
		Tampa-St. Petersburgh, Florida	109,435
Buffalo, New York	108,624		
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	106,573		
Columbus, Ohio	106,388		
		Jackson, Mississippi	96,394
		Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	96,265
		Shreveport, La.	95,529
		Louisville, Ky	95,393
		Charleston, S. C.	94,788
		Charlotte, N.C.	94,589
N.J. portion of Philadelphia	94,346		

(Continued)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

NON-SOUTH*		SOUTH*	
Urban Concentrations	Blacks	Urban Concentration	Blacks
Dayton, Ohio	93,527		
		Columbia, S. C.	84,337
		Forth Worth, Texas	82,242
		Baton Rouge, La.	81,823
		Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	77,360
Ill. portion of St. Louis	76,353		
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J New Jersey	75,047		
		Newport News-Hampton, VA.	74,745
		Montgomery, Ala.	70,196
		Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Texas	67,473
		Savannah, Ga.	64,122
		Orlando, Fla.	62,570
San Diego, Ca.	62,028		
Jersey City, N.J.	61,358		
Flint, Mich.	60, 703		
		West Palm Beach, Fla	61,088
		Macon, Ga.	59,902
		Little Rock-North Little Rock, Arkansas	59,802
		San Antonio, Texas	59,196
Rochester, N. Y.	57,320		
Toledo, Ohio	55,099		
Akron, Ohio	54,413		

(Continued)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

NON-SOUTH*		SOUTH*	
Urban Concentration	Blacks	Urban Concentrations	Blacks
		Oklahoma City, Okla.	54,249
		Durham, N.C.	53,410
		Va. portion of Washington	51,905
Hartford, Conn.	50,989		
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	50,801		
		Fayetteville, N.C.	50,698
San Bernardino-Riverside Ontario, California	50,474		
		Raleigh, N.C.	50,484
Denver, Colorado	50,046		

*Washington, D. C., Maryland, and Delaware are not included in the South here as they are in Census Bureau classifications. See text.

TABLE 3

CLUSTERS OF URBAN CONCENTRATIONS OF NEGROES

Middle Atlantic Seaboard	# Negroes
Boston, Massachusetts	126,276
Hartford, Connecticut	50,989
New York, New York	1,882,848
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, New Jersey	75,047
Jersey City, New Jersey	61,358
Newark, New Jersey	348,269
N. J. portion of Philadelphia	94,346
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	749,047
Baltimore, Maryland	489,621
Md. portion of Washington	112,852
Washington, D. C.	537,712
Great Lakes	
Rochester, New York	57,320
Buffalo, New York	108,624
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	170,290
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	50,801
Akron, Ohio	54,413
Cleveland, Ohio	332,512
Columbus, Ohio	106,388
Toledo, Ohio	55,099

(Continued)

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Great Lakes	
Dayton, Ohio	93,527
Cincinnati, Ohio	147,452
Detroit, Michigan	757,014
Flint, Michigan	60,703
Indianapolis, Indiana	137,364
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana	112,355
Chicago, Illinois	1,228,338
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	106,573
Kansas City-St. Louis	
Kansas City, Missouri	114,389
St. Louis, Missouri	302,251
Ill. portion of St. Louis	76,353
Mountain	
Denver, Colorado	50,046
California	
San Francisco-Oakland, Ca.	330,107
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Ca.	762,844
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Ca.	50,474
San Diego, Ca.	62,028
South	

All remaining urban concentrations (as defined in the text) are in the South. See Table 2.

TABLE 4

PROPORTIONS OF BLACKS IN EACH STATE THAT RESIDE IN URBAN CONCENTRATIONS

SOUTH (as defined in the present report)

	Total Blacks	Blacks in Urban Concentrations	Percent of Total Blacks
States with Urban Concentrations	10,587,152	4,431,298	41.9%
Virginia	861,368	424,813	49.0%
North Carolina	1,126,478	367,369	32.6
South Carolina	789,041	179,125	22.7
Georgia	1,187,149	433,702	36.5
Florida	1,041,651	618,530	59.4
Kentucky	230,793	95,393	41.3
Tennessee	621,261	362,157	58.3
Alabama	903,467	400,421	44.6
Mississippi	815,770	96,394	11.8
Arkansas	352,445	59,802	17.0
Louisiana	1,086,832	501,325	46.1
Oklahoma	171,892	54,249	31.6
Texas	1,399,005	838,018	59.9
Other States	67,342	----	----
Total South	10,654,494	4,431,298	41.6%

(Continued)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NON-SOUTH (as defined in the present report)

	Total Blacks	Blacks in Urban Concentrations	Percent of Total Blacks
States with Urban Concentrations	11,369,571	9,855,636	86.7%
Massachusetts	175,817	126,276	71.8
Connecticut	181,177	50,989	28.1
New York	2,163,263	2,048,792	94.7
New Jersey	770,292	579,020	75.2
Pennsylvania	1,016,511	919,343	90.4
Maryland	699,479	602,473	86.1
Washington, D.C.	537,712	537,712	100.0
Ohio	940,477	840,192	86.6
Michigan	991,066	817,717	82.5
Indiana	357,464	249,719	69.9
Wisconsin	128,224	106,573	83.1
Illinois	1,425,674	1,304,691	91.5
Missouri	480,172	416,640	96.8
Colorado	66,411	50,046	75.4
California	1,400,143	1,205,453	86.1
Other States	556,224	----	----
Total Non-South	11,925,795	9,855,636	82.6

between the South and non-South is the principal reason for our drawing the North/South division below Washington, D. C., contrary to Bureau of the Census practice.

Delaware, which our North/South division puts in the North, contrary to Census Bureau practice, does not have an SMSA which qualifies as an urban concentration by our definition. Wilmington, however, is close with a Black population of 48,869. This represents 62.4% of Delaware's Black population. Comparison with the last column of Table 4 shows that Delaware patterns as much like a Northern state as like a Southern state in respect to the urban concentration of its Black population.

Still referring to Table 4, note that there were more Blacks outside the South than in the South; 11,925,795 compared to 10,654,494. In the non-South there were 9,855,636 Blacks in urban concentrations. This was 82.6% of the non-Southern Blacks. In contrast there were only 4,431,298 Blacks in urban concentrations in the South; 41.6% of Southern Blacks. The geographical classification of urban concentrations shown in Table 3 reveals the location of almost the entire non-Southern Black population. The 14 non-Southern states which include urban concentrations, plus Washington, D. C., account for 95.3% of the non-Southern Black population.

The Bureau of the Census reports the following general facts about the education of the Negro population:[7]

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[7]Op. Cit., pp. 79-88.

(1) The percentage of children enrolled in school from 3 thru 15 years old is about the same for Negroes and Whites, with 21% enrolled in preschool (3 & 4 years old), over 80% of 5 year olds in school, and nearly all children of compulsory school age (thru 15) attending school.

(2) At high school age (14 to 17 years) Blacks were more likely to be two or more years below modal grade level (14.3% of Black males and 5.4% of White males).

(3) The dropout rate for Blacks (4 to 19 years old) decreased between 1970 and 1971 from 14.6% to 11.1% (i.e., the number not in school who are not high school graduates). The rate for Whites in both years was 9.4%.

Turning now from the nation as a whole to California we see the size and distribution of its Black population as compared to its total population in Table 5.

With 1,400,143 Blacks, California has 6.2% of the nation's Black population. The state is 7.0% Negro compared with 11.1% for the nation and 8.7% for the entire non-South. California has four SMSAs with more than 50,000 Blacks: LA-Long Beach, San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland. These four SMSAs include 86.1% of the state's Black population. Two of these, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Francisco-Oakland, taken together include 78.1% of the state's Black population, with 54.5% in Los Angeles-Long Beach and 23.6% in San Francisco-Oakland. Most of the balance of the state's Negro population was scattered in twelve SMSAs (see Table 5).

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA NEGRO POPULATION

	Total Population	% Negroes in Pop.	Negro Population	% of Negro Pop.
California	19,953,134	7.0	1,400,143	100.0
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	1,420,386	0.7	10,179	0.7
Bakersfield	329,162	5.7	18,637	1.3
Fresno	413,053	4.9	20,370	1.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach	7,032,075	10.8	762,844	54.5
Modesto	194,506	1.0	1,938	0.1
Oxnard-Ventura	376,430	1.7	6,354	0.4
Sacramento	800,592	4.7	37,911	2.7
Salinas-Monterey	250,071	4.8	12,148	0.9
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	1,143,146	4.4	50,474	3.6
San Diego	1,357,854	4.5	62,028	4.4
San Francisco-Oakland	3,109,519	10.6	330,107	23.6
San Jose	1,064,714	1.6	18,090	1.3
Santa Barbara	264,324	2.4	6,426	0.5
Santa Rosa	204,885	1.0	2,108	0.1
Stockton	290,208	5.4	15,783	1.1
Vallejo-Napa	249,081	6.9	17,172	1.2

Available census figures allow us to look at the nativity of the California Negro population in terms of the regional classification used in Table 1 (i.e., the Census Bureau geographical classification, not the one developed in this report). Table 6 shows that, by the Census Bureau geographic classification, 41.0% of the California Negro population was born in the South, 39.8% was born in California, and the remainder is from other areas in the non-South or not reported. The four SMSAs in Table 6 did not vary much from state averages as to the origin of their Negro populations.

Table 7 compares the median educational attainment of the Black, Spanish heritage and total populations of selected areas in California. Blacks attain a lower median grade level than the total population but a higher grade level than the Spanish heritage population. (About 90% of the Black population of California resides in the seven SMSAs listed in Table 7.)

Table 8 shows that there was a higher proportion of elementary age children in the Black population of California than in the total California population. The proportion in the Spanish heritage population was even higher, however. This was true for each of the four urban concentrations in California as well. Absolute numbers of children of the total, Black and Spanish heritage populations that were enrolled in nursery school, kindergarten and the elementary grades (1-8) are also reported in Table 8.

The national and California patterns of Negro residence reported here are intended to provide a basis for further investigation as the

need arises in such connections as collecting data or pinpointing areas with special educational needs.

TABLE 6

ORIGINS OF THE CALIFORNIA BLACK POPULATION

Area	Place of Birth		
	California	South	Non-South
California	39.8%	41.0%	9.0%*
Los Angeles-Long Beach	39.7%	41.3%	9.4%
San Francisco-Oakland	40.9%	39.9%	6.3%
San Diego	34.7%	43.7%	11.9%
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	38.7%	39.1%	11.6%

*Rows do not total 100% because there is a balance which did not report place of birth and a small number of foriegn born.

TABLE 7

MEDIAN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS 25 AND OVER BY ETHNIC/RACIAL GROUP FOR SELECTED GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

Area	Total Population	Black Population	Spanish Herigage* Population
California (Statewide)	12.35	11.95	10.60
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove SMSA	12.60	12.10	11.65
Fresno SMSA	12.10	9.30	8.25
Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA	12.40	12.10	10.70
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario SMSA	12.20	11.85	9.90
San Diego SMSA	12.45	12.05	11.30
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA	12.50	11.35	12.05
San Jose SMSA	12.65	12.45	10.85

*The Spanish Language/Spanish Surname population. In California (as contrasted with some other states) this population is defined by both language criteria and surname. A detailed analysis of the Spanish heritage population of the U. S. will be presented in another paper.

TABLE 8

PRE-SCHOOL AND EARLY ELEMENTARY AGE CHILDREN BY ETHNIC/RACIAL GROUP FOR SELECTED GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS (1970)

California

Ages	Total Population		Spanish Heritage Population		Black Population	
All ages	19,953,134	100.0%	3,101,589	100.0%	1,400,143	100.0%
0-5 years	1,639,818	8.2	376,709	12.1	148,676	10.6
5-10 years	1,926,832	9.7	405,217	13.1	172,405	12.3

School Enrollment	Total	Spanish Heritage	Black
Nursery School	152,013	22,163	13,075
Kindergarten	353,916	77,295	29,615
In Grades 1-8	3,135,376	630,032	271,719

(Continued)

TABLE 8 (Continued)

Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA.

Ages	Total Population		Spanish Heritage Population		Black Population	
All Ages	7,032,075	100.0%	1,289,311	100.0%	762,844	100.0%
0-5 years	585,259	8.3	163,451	12.7	85,316	11.2
5-10 years	645,847	9.2	163,088	12.6	94,134	12.3

School Enrollment	Total	Spanish Heritage	Black
Nursery School	56,796	8,852	6,785
Kindergarten	117,506	30,515	15,987
In Grades 1-8	1,046,134	248,768	146,181

TABLE 8 (Continued)

San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario SMSA.

Ages	Total Population		Spanish Heritage Population		Black Population	
All ages	1,143,146	100.0%	188,883	100.0%	50,474	100.0%
0-5 years	97,082	8.5	23,794	12.6	5,396	10.7
5-10 years	117,260	10.3	27,628	14.6	6,716	13.3

School Enrollment	Total	Spanish Heritage	Black
Nursery School	7,268	1,368	528
Kindergarten	21,281	5,240	1,177
In Grades 1-8	193,387	42,408	10,819

TABLE 8 (Continued)

San Diego SMSA

Ages	Total Population		Spanish Heritage		Black Population	
All Ages	1,357,854	100.0%	174,209	100.0%	62,028	100.0%
0-5 years	107,803	7.9	19,955	11.4	6,394	10.3
5-10 years	125,219	9.2	23,180	13.3	8,018	12.9

School Enrollment	Total	Spanish Heritage	Black
Nursery School	9,732	1,369	661
Kindergarten	23,441	4,170	1,486
In Grades 1-8	205,205	37,309	12,403

TABLE 8 (Continued)

San Francisco-Oakland SMSA

Ages	Total Population		Spanish Heritage		Black Population	
All ages	3,109,519	100.0%	363,893	100.0%	330,107	100.0%
0-5 years	231,687	7.4	37,380	10.3	32,539	9.9
5-10 years	271,485	8.7	41,924	11.5	38,117	11.5

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School Enrollment	Total	Spanish Heritage	Black
Nursery School	26,530	2,955	2,934
Kindergarten	50,904	8,466	6,140
In Grades 1-8	440,856	64,766	61,649

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